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The singular and diverting BEHAVIOUR *of doctor* MARRIOT, *his majesty's advocate general, who was examined concerning the* RELIGION *and* LAWS *of* QUEBEC, *by Mr.* BURKE, *colonel* BARRE, *and other members, and found mum, from his incomparable wit and subtilty, to assist the purposes for which he was brought to the bar of parliament, on the 3d of June, 1774; with the* EXAMINATION *of baron* MESSERES *and Mr.* HEY, *the present chief justice of that province.*

MR. MACKWORTH.

MR. chairman, I desire to know of the gentleman at the bar what would be the best establishment of laws for the province of Quebec, in his opinion?

Doctor MARRIOT. It is difficult to say, upon any subject, in this world, what is best for any man, or set of men, in speculation; that which succeeds best in public and private life is best, and therefore I cannot tell what will be best for the Canadians.

Q. Does he think that the Canadians would chuse the system of English law or the French?

A. I do not know a single Canadian. I never was in Canada.

Q. Does the gentleman think that the commerce of this country, and the province, would be hurt by a revival of the French laws in cases of property?

A. I cannot tell.

Q. Does he know any thing of the state of Canada?

A. What I know is from such papers as have been laid before me by order of the king in council, and by information from other persons.

Captain PHIPPS. I desire to ask if he understands the French law?

A. I find it very difficult to understand any law.

Q. Does he know the power of the French king under the constitution of the French laws?

A. I do not well understand the constitution of France. I never was in France. It is a very hard thing for a foreigner to obtain an adequate idea of the constitution of another country. The constitution of one's own requires a great deal of close application and study; I wish I understood it better, and that many other people would study it more, and understand it better than I fear they do.

Q. Does he understand the constitution of Ireland?

A. No. I never was in Ireland.

Mr. DEMPSTER. Does he think it expedient to give the province of Quebec any part of the French constitution?

A. The question is upon the word *expedient*.

Q. I mean, will it be wise and prudent?

A. By the words *expedient*, *wise*, and *prudent*, I understand the question to mean, whether it will be politically wise and prudent: Expediency is ministerial language; it is a word of state; state expediency; it means that high policy, that great arcanum, the sublime of government, extended almost beyond the reach of human wisdom. Few men can pry into this sort of knowledge; fewer men can comprehend it; I am sure I do not.

Q. The gentleman, by the nature of his office, and greatly informed as he is from his connections with government, and his own reading, must know much concerning the actual state of the province of Quebec. I desire he will answer what sort of government he would give to it?

A. The giving laws to mankind is the perfection of all knowledge, human and divine. It is not the work of days, of months, of years, but of ages. For *me* to answer that gentleman's question, what sort of government *I* would give to the province, I must be the vainest of men.

Q. From such papers and informations as have been laid before the gentleman for his consideration, I desire to know in general what is his idea of a civil establishment for the province of Quebec, the properest to be given it by the legislature of this country?

A. It depends upon a most extensive knowledge, infinite, indeed, of the relations of men and things, times and circumstances, the positions of both countries, the manners and genius of the people, the wants of the province, the views of the mother country, *the conduct of the neighbouring colonies*, the state of the nation *vis a vis*, or respecting them and the designs of the rest of Europe. These relations change every moment; this vast political prospect is forever doubtful and floating; it contains too many objects for my short vision and poor comprehension. My answer, therefore, to the question "what is the properest establishment for the province of Quebec, to be given by the legislature of this country," is, I cannot tell.

Mr. WILLIAM BURKE. There is an absurdity in this answer. The gentleman spoke of an infinite knowledge of men and things, times and circumstances, and yet says he cannot tell.

HOUSE. *Read the minutes.*

[*The clerk read the minutes as Mr. Burke had represented them.*]

ADVOCATE GENERAL. They were not my words. It depends upon a most extensive knowledge, &c. &c. that is, the question depends. The words *it depends* were left out. *Repeats as above.*

A MEMBER. A clear mistake in Mr. Burke, an iricism; it was a blunder of his own making.

Mr. FULLER. I would ask the gentleman at the bar if he has ever read any thing of the laws of France? I believe he has read a great deal.

A. I have read a little of the French law.

Q. Does he understand it?

A. Not the stile of it, nor its forms very well.

Q. What does he mean by the stile of it?

A. There is in every civilized country, in which a system of civil laws is established, a language, as there are in every art and science words and phrases peculiar to them, only understood by the persons who practise those arts and sciences; I correct myself: Not always understood perfectly even by them, for they frequently dispute about the force and meaning. The law therefore calls these arts crafts and mysteries. The French have a serious word for the stile of law; they call it *jargon*; we ludicrously use it *jargon*. It is a cant word.

Q. Did he ever see any system of the French law in Canada?

A. I have read a collection of French laws, which contains, by way of abstract, the laws and usages of that province founded on the laws of the prevote of Paris; and it also contains several ordonnances of police, and arrets of the French king.

Q. Does he understand them?

A. Some part of them; the law language is difficult.

Q. Is there not in that collection something concerning the *jus retractus*.

A. I suppose the gentleman who puts the question means the *retrait lignager*. It is the right which a lord of a fief or a manor, and first original possessor of a grant from the crown, has to receive some indemnification from those persons who are called the arrier tenants, who hold under him. There is such a title as *retrait lignager*.

Q. If the French civil laws were revived, or suffered to remain in Canada, would it not be a discouragement to the old British subjects to go and trade there, and make purchases of lands?

A. If old British subjects were to go thither, the French civil law remaining in force, or being revived, they would go thither at their option, and of their own free will, as they go now to Jersey or Guernsey, where the French laws prevail. Or, for another instance, if you please: If any person, on speculation, thought of going to buy an estate in Scotland, if he found that he did not like the Scotch law and inhabitants, he might do a better thing, keep his money in his pocket, and stay at home; a thing much wanted in this country.

Mr. DEMPSTER. On what terms do you think, in the state of things in Canada, an English merchant going to settle there would hold any lands which he should purchase?

A. On the same terms as the Canadian held them who conveys the lands. Or if the new settler takes them by grant from the crown, he will then take them on the same terms as any other grantee would do; that is to say, on such terms as the grantor shall please. All is voluntary on the part of the purchaser or grantee; he may take the lands, or he may leave them.

Mr. DEMPSTER. He has given no opinion upon the subject of Canada.

A. I have.

Q. In what capacity, and to whom?

A. As his majesty's advocate general, to his majesty in council, I drew up a plan of a code of laws.

Q. Will the gentleman be pleased to give the house some account of the plan?

A. I had the honour of his majesty's commands in council, together with my brethren in office, the attorney and solicitor general, to consider a great number of papers referred, and to call for such persons as could give me information upon the subject, and to prepare a plan of civil and criminal law for that province; it was referred separately to each of us three, as being the law officers of the crown. I drew up the plan accordingly.

Q. What was the plan?

A. I drew up my plan in the following method: After stating the principles of legislation, and representing what appeared to me to have been the late condition, and now to be, and likely to be hereafter, the state of the colony, I formed my plan under four heads; the courts of judicature, the common law of the province, the revenue, and the religion.

Q. To whom did he deliver that plan?

A. To his majesty in council.

Q. As doubtless it was very extensive in point of knowledge and information, the house would be glad to know the contents?

A. I stand here as his majesty's servant. My colleagues next to me in office, who have given their opinions as well as myself to his majesty, are within the bar. When an advocate or counsellor gives his opinion, it is the property of his client. His majesty is in possession of my opinion. If this house does me the high honour of being desirous to know my sentiments, such as they are (and they are very free ones) the house will then address his majesty to lay my opinion before the house. If the house will not agree to that address, my sentiments must remain deposited with his majesty, in his great wisdom, where they now most happily rest.

Q. When somebody moved to have all the papers laid before the house, the motion was over-ruled, on the ground that we might have compleat information at the bar. I fear we shall not have it where we wish it, and were bidden to expect it. What is the sum and conclusion of that opinion?

A. In a question so extensive, and which involved every possible consideration of policy, and very little of law, I drew up my opinion with all that modesty and diffidence which became me. The danger of positiveness in speculative opinions is too obvious to every man of a right mind. The more I viewed the subject on every side, the more difficulties occurred to me. I weighed all facts and reasonings in a true balance, without bias to any man or any party, but found it hard, after the whole result of my enquiries, to fix decisively what the system of law ought to be for a people so remote from home, of whose manners and wants we know so little. My method of proceeding was, I collected all facts as represented to me, and as far as other persons, who well knew the colony by having been in it, were agreed in the reports made to the king's government. I then brought all the facts and probable reasonings together in one general point of view, for the assistance of my two colleagues in office, that they might form an easier decision on their part. I drew indeed my own conclusions, but they were not positive, but open to better reasonings. I therefore, through the whole, adopted the stile and manner of that which Cicero calls the *deliberativum genus dicendi*; I submitted every thing to his majesty's wisdom in council, aided by opinions and arguments of much higher authority than any which I could offer.

Q. Can the gentleman recollect any parts of the opinion which he gave?

A. I answered before, that doubtless if this house will address his majesty, they will have the whole of it before you: I have no objection, I am sure, for my part; but my memory will not serve me to repeat so extensive a work.

Q. Does it agree in substance, or part, with the bill now depending before the house?

A. I know nothing of such a bill officially. A printed paper, with a title of a bill relative to the government of Quebec, was put into my hands only two days ago, by a friend, accidentally. Not having the honour to be a member of this house, I cannot, according to the rules of it, take notice of any thing proposed within its walls. If the house were pleased to refer the bill to me, I should desire to take it home, to read it with great care and deliberation. And if I were within the bar, as I am now without, I would give my opinion upon the bill, in my place, as freely, and with as much courage, as any man upon this ground.

Q. The gentleman owns that he has had much information: I wish he would tell us what?

A. The same as the house has already heard just now, and from some of the same persons.

Mr. CASWELL. If we cannot have the whole of his opinion, will he give us some of the very learned quotations in his book?

A. So many compliments would naturally draw a positive answer from any person capable of feeling the flattery and giving an answer; but I do not know what the honourable gentleman thinks of me. It is not a little memory or a little time will serve to repeat all the quotations of civil and common law, and all the French and Latin extracts which I have used. I have used a great many in dressing out my own thoughts. Quotations are commonly among authors but the mere ornaments, the fringe, and trappings of a book. They only shew that the man who uses them has read a great deal; but they do not prove how much he has thought, and whether well or ill; and they shew he has thought like other people, who have thought and wrote before him. If I could possibly recollect and repeat this amass of the opinions and informations of other men, I must be very tedious, and appear very pedantic to the house. I question much whether a walking library would be tolerable in these walls. I cannot remember the quotations.

Mr. WILLIAM BURKE. Will the gentleman tell us how long he was composing his plan? (It must require great labour and study) and how many pages it contained?

A. About three hundred pages closely written.

Q. What was the time it took up to compose it?

A. I cannot exactly tell.

Q. Was it several months?

A. Ten or twelve months, at different intervals, to compose it. But if I am to speak to all the time that I was thinking upon the subject, the time was near two years. I took it up, laid it into my desk; took it up, and laid it into my desk again, that it might ripen in my mind. I saw my difficulties of coming to a decision encreased. I dreaded being hasty or positive, and I thought no trouble too much on such a public subject, which appeared too much for the life of any man, and most certainly for any one man's understanding.

Q. I desire to know, Mr. chairman, what was the name of *the thing* which he took up and laid down so often, and which he delivered in at last to his majesty?

A. I think, Mr. chairman, I remember the face of that gentleman who asks me the question "what is that thing which I took up and laid down so often, and delivered in to his majesty?" I answer, *when that gentleman was himself in office*, he very well knew what sort of things are the *opinions of crown lawyers*.

Mr. WILLIAM BURKE. Mr. chairman, the witness at the bar has behaved without any respect to the house. It was enough for the house to be insulted elsewhere. We are in an abject state; I say so, and others think so. We are very ill used; the upper house has used us ill; they shut us out, not for fear we should hear what *they did*, but for fear we should see that they *did nothing*; *they frame* the bill there, delay it by keeping it in their hands, and then send it down to us, and then we are to hurry through it without sufficient information, and *nobody will own it*. The doors are shut upon us; nobody will give us information. I said the gentleman at the bar said he had a knowledge of men and things, and yet he said he could not tell. I am not guilty of any blunders, any iricism; the clerk mistook as well as I. The gentleman says he does not know the constitution of France; he does not know the constitution of Ireland; he never was in Canada; the king is his client; he will not tell you what advice he has given the king; we have a right to be informed by him; the minister told us we should be so; and now truly the witness will not give us an answer to any thing what his real opinion is. By the rules of this house no witness at the bar is to answer any thing personally touching a member; it is a disrespect to the house. The questions are to be put to the chair by a member, and the chair, which represents the house, is to put the questions to a witness. He is to return answers to the chair, that is, to the house. If an improper question is put, the house may over-rule it. I always behave like a gentleman; I know the gentleman at the bar, though I am not intimate with him. He has taken fire at my expression; I did not mean to affront him. He would not tell us what it was he had delivered; he himself therefore forced me to call it *that thing* which he delivered; I had no other way to express it. I am ready every where to demand or give satisfaction where there is an affront offered or received. I desire the gentleman may withdraw, and to know the sense of the house, whether I put an improper question or the gentleman made an improper answer.

Doctor MARRIOT *was ordered to withdraw.*]

Mr. FULLER. It is certainly very irregular for a witness at the bar to answer any thing relating to a member, personally, who puts the question. It was always in my opinion wrong, considering that gentleman's situation, to call him to be examined; but we were refused the perusal of his opinion, and the papers. The attorney and solicitor general here refused to tell us what were their opinions which were given in by them. I often have observed much debate and confusion occasioned in the house, when a witness of wit and abilities is examined. It should be remembered *by both the persons*, by the one who puts the question, and by the other who gives the answer, that the question is put by the house, and the answer is returned to the house. An attention to this would preserve reciprocal decorum.

Captain PHIPPS. I must observe to the committee that this examination is getting into a train which appears to me to be very improper. Sir, when men of great parts and abilities, and much wit, come to this bar, I cannot help condemning that kind of applause which is given them for exertions of that wit, though very unseasonable. I may have been guilty of joining in this encouragement to a witness, but am sure the committee sees, by this time, that if we proceed thus, the witness will have been called to the bar to very little purpose. Besides, sir, there is a conduct in witnesses that is not at all consistent with the dignity of this house. I therefore hope, sir, that the witness, as well as *any others that may come to this bar hereafter*, would recollect, that although the house owes much to the situation of a witness, yet does the witness owe something to the dignity of the house.

Lord NORTH. I rise to answer the gentleman who was so warm. He is angry that the gentleman will not tell you what his opinion was. He made a compleat answer to this question; he said it was a *deliberate opinion*, that he made no decision. I do admit, that the answer of a witness, by the rules of this house, should not be any thing personal to the member questioning, however *impertinent*, *rude*, or *absurd*, the question may appear to him. *The rank and station* of the gentleman at the bar ought to be considered. The word *thing* is understood generally as a word of contempt. Nothing contemptible comes from the gentleman at the bar; such a word might naturally strike him; and his not being a member of this house, so as to know the rules of it, excuses him for his shewing his spirit on the occasion, when he thought himself affronted. He is under the protection of the house, and no improper question ought to be asked. In that case, he may demand the protection of the house, and *so may every person who is examined at this bar*.

Mr. EDMUND BURKE. I rise to apologize for the gentleman next me. I am perfectly sure he did not mean to affront the gentleman at the bar. I know the gentleman there extremely well, his great abilities, learning, and character; he has distinguished himself by his writings and behaviour, and nobody here, or any where else, can treat him with contempt; but we should have been very glad to have his information. I am sensible that he is in a very *trying* situation. His information is with-held. It is a distress upon him, and an insult upon us to refer us to him, when it was known before hand that it was not likely that he should think himself at liberty to give us his opinion *viva voce*, after what he has written was refused us by others. It was, however, very natural for us to call for him. We had no other hope of obtaining any information of great authority. All the world knows that the king's advocate general, the attorney and solicitor general, from the nature of their very high offices, have the power of obtaining every sort of information. All is open to them in every department of government. They can enter behind the veil. The sanctum sanctorum of state must be frequently and confidentially submitted to their view; but the curtain is drawn upon us, and the door is shut. How, then, are we to get information? I ask, shall we have it from the other crown lawyers? The answer is, they stand upon their own ground, and take and narrow it when and where they please, as members within the bar; and the gentleman who proceeds in office, but who stands without the bar, necessarily suffers from a variety of torturing questions put to him on speculative points, which it must put any man under difficulties to answer, especially one in his station. I never should have concurred in the motion to examine him, if the former motion for the address for papers in general had not been over-ruled.

Doctor MARRIOT *called in again.*

CHAIRMAN. Sir, you are to address yourself to the chair.

Captain PHIPPS. Under what denomination are the papers which were delivered in by the advocate general to the king?

A. A report.

Mr. MACKWORTH. I wish the gentleman would give us a short account of the substance of that report, *as concise as he pleases to make it?*

A. I thought I had before given an account of the contents, and of the plan. It is impossible to give a short account of a long affair.

Q. In that report does he approve of juries? Does he like them? What does he think of them?

A. *I should chuse to be tried by them.* But I think of juries as I do of every thing else in this world: Every thing is imperfect. I have often considered the different modes of trial in different countries; the civil law courts, the courts of common law, and chancery; their modes are all defective in discovering truth. Juries are like most other men and things; they have their excellent qualities, and they have their bad ones.

Q. Does he think it will be a hardship upon the Canadians not to have juries? Not to have their lives and properties tried by a jury out of their own neighbourhood? Would it be their happiness or unhappiness?

A. If I were a Canadian I could tell what would make me happy. If I were to go to Canada I could tell the same. As an Englishman, I say, that *juries are a mode of trial which I like; they are very favourable to the property of the subject and the natural liberties of mankind.*

Mr. DOWDESWELL. Does the doctor think that the present bill is calculated to give as much freedom to Canada as is expedient to give?

A. Expedient to give them! I answered before to that question; it involves a thousand others.

Mr. CHARLES JENKINSON. Does he think that the Canadians will not *suffer* greatly if the habeas corpus law is not introduced among them?

A. I desire the question may be repeated; the merit of the habeas corpus law is a great constitutional question.

QUESTION *repeated.*

A. The idea of the suffering is the idea of the sufferer, and not of a third person; I cannot answer for the feelings of the Canadians.

Q. Cannot the gentleman conceive the pain of another person?

A. No person has a true impression of the degree of pain or pleasure of another being; there is no compleat medium to convey the sensations. Words will not do it. No person can tell what a man of probity and reflection, who wishes to judge without error, and to do his public duty in an arduous question, feels, when put upon *the rack of opinion.* No man in this place exactly knows how I feel, in my particular and relative situation, by being so long kept at this bar, and called upon to answer every sort of question that can be imagined about all *possible* and *probable* things, from such a variety of persons. Witnesses, by all the laws I know in the world, are called every where only to speak to facts; to opinions, no where; except in one court of religion, in the world.

Q. The gentleman then has, I find, some sort of idea of another man's suffering, although not an adequate and perfect one. Cannot he tell the house, supposing that I were to give the gentleman who sits below me a slap in the face, what he would suffer? [*The member who put the question being a very slightly made man, and the gentleman who sat beneath him a very stout man, and the latter turning round quick to look at him, it occasioned a loud laugh.*] I mean, what would a person struck suffer when there are visible signs of a violent blow? Suppose the blood gushed out of the nose?

A. The noses of some people bleed without pain. That gentleman might have a blow on the nose, and he might feel it. I might not. I mean, he would feel it if he were sober; if he were drunk, he *might* not. He might take it all in good part; and as for blood, swear it was all good claret.

A MEMBER. *Repeat the answer.*

A. If he were inebriated, he *might* not feel. Mr. chairman, I hope my answers are not improper. I desire to be serious. I *am* in earnest. The answer, I take it, by the law of all evidence, ought to be of the same colour with the question, and pointed to it.

CHAIRMAN. Right, certainly.

Colonel BARRE. I would not desire to distress the gentleman at the bar. He is certainly under personal difficulties in his situation of office, and not being a member. But I see he bears his examination with much patience and good humour. We were all going to be very dull, and he has enlivened us. He has been asked above a hundred questions, and has parried them all; not one decisive answer. I did not expect he would have kept his ground so stoutly against numbers. I *will* now beg leave to *try* him. I *undertake*, sir, to ask him one very easy question, which I think he may and will answer. What does he think is the king of Prussia's religion?

A. I have read some of his works, if the writings I mean are really his; although some people have doubted the title: "Ouvres du Philosophe *de Sans Souci.*"* His religion may be judged from them.

Q. I desire to know, sir, what *he* judges the king of Prussia's religion to be?

A. From them? I believe his majesty has no (formal) religion.

Q. If the province of Canada were to be ceded to his Prussian majesty, what religion would he introduce into it?

A. A soldier's religion.

Q. What is a soldier's religion?

A. If I were a soldier, sir, I would answer the words, "my honour."

Q. What is a lawyer's religion?

A. His honour too; *not to give up his client.* But I suppose the gentleman knows there are two orders of men in this country, the civilians, and the common lawyers. I am no *common* lawyer. The religion of which?

Q. Of both.

A. The common lawyers must answer for themselves. I can readily answer for the civilians: They are ecclesiastical lawyers, and subscribe; they are of the religion of this country *by law established.*

Q. I see, sir, there is no hitting the gentleman at the bar. But I have read an opinion of some weight in a book, here in my hand. It is so laid down, that I think the gentleman cannot escape answering to it. With the leave of the house, I will read it.

[*Reads page* 225.]

"In order to judge politically of the expediency of suffering the Romish religion to remain *an established religion of the state* in any part of your majesty's dominions, the Romish religion, I mean its doctrines, not its ceremonies, ought to be perfectly understood. The opinion of the royal author of the *Memoires de Brandenburgh* seems to be conclusive on this head to every sovereign power, that the protestant religion is best both for the prince and the people; because there is in it no middle power to interfence and stand before the prince against the people, nor before the people against the prince."

The house now sees why I put the other question.

Q. Did the gentleman ever read the Memoires de Brandenburgh? Is that which I have read the king of Prussia's opinion? Is that opinion in the Memoires de Brandenburgh?

A. I have read a book with that title: But whether that book was his writing, or whether, being his book, that was his opinion (for many people write books who are not of opinion with their own book) I do not know. There is something very like that opinion in the book.

Q. The book, sir, in which this opinion is commended and adopted, ends with the name of the gentleman at the bar. He has subscribed to that opinion.

A. [*Bowing with great respect round to the house, and laying his hand on his bosom*] I now subscribe to that opinion most seriously, and most sincerely.

The advocate general was ordered to withdraw. It was remarked, that neither governor Johnstone, or Mr. Dunning, as was expected, made any attack upon the king's advocate general. The house went into a debate, in the course of which Mr. Charles Fox, and Mr. T. Townshend, agreed with Mr. Edmund Burke, that it was wrong to have examined *the king's* advocate general, and to force him to give an opinion to the house; and laid the blame on lord North, and those persons who opposed the motion for the papers.

The EXAMINATION *of Mr.* MESSERES, *late attorney general of* QUEBEC, *and now baron of the* EXCHEQUER.

THE two most material points upon which he was questioned were, the civil law and the assembly. The following were the principal questions and replies.

SOLICITOR GENERAL. What form of government have the Canadians expressed themselves most desirous of?

Mr. MESSERES. They have no clear notions of government, having never been used to any such speculations. They will be content with any you give them.

Mr. MACKWORTH. Have they expressed any dissatisfaction at the trial by jury in criminal matters?

Mr. MESSERES. They like it very well.

Mr. T. TOWNSHEND. Do you know that they have any objection to the same trial in civil cases?

Mr. MESSERES. Certainly they have, but they principally consist in the expence and trouble of that attendance. Were they allowed a compensation, I should apprehend they would be well satisfied in all cases, and I think so small a sum as five shillings a man would do for that purpose.

SOLICITOR GENERAL. Does Mr. Messeres think that they would be pleased with the abolition of their old customs by the introduction of our civil law?

Mr. MESSERES. A total abolition of their customs relative to descents, dower, and the transfer of land, would be highly offensive to them.

Mr. MACKWORTH. Would they have any objection to the law of habeas corpus?

Mr. MESSERES. It is impossible that any people should object to that law.

Mr. T. TOWNSHEND. Did not the Canadians think themselves promised by the proclamation the benefit of an assembly? And do they not now desire to have it?

Mr. MESSERES. As to an assembly, they have a very confused idea of what it is; the generality of the people have no desire to have it, for they know not what it is; but there are a few among them who have considered the matter, and they would prefer an assembly.

Mr. MACKWORTH. Does Mr. Messeres think that the provisions of this bill for the government of Canada are the freest that could with propriety be granted?

Mr. MESSERES. Certainly not; I have sufficiently explained to the world how I think there might have been a judicious mixture of law for the free government of that province.

EXAMINATION *of Mr.* HEY, *the present chief justice of* QUEBEC.

Mr. MACKWORTH. Does Mr. Hey think that the Canadians are well satisfied with the trial by jury in criminal matters?

Mr. HEY. They are well satisfied with it.

Mr. MACKWORTH. Would they not be also satisfied with the same trial in civil matters?

Mr. HEY. Under certain regulations they might: For instance, if the unanimity required in England was dispensed with, and a majority of two thirds of a jury of thirteen or fifteen was sufficient, and if they were allowed some compensation for the expence and trouble of attendance; also, if the trial by that mode was optional in the parties; under these regulations I apprehend they would be very well satisfied with that mode of trial in civil as well as criminal cases. Half the year in Canada all business is stopped by the climate, which makes them much the busier the other half, and at that season they consequently find the attendance as jurymen a burthen.

Mr. T. TOWNSHEND. Would they wish for and approve the other parts of the English law in civil matters?

Mr. HEY. They are very little acquainted with the English law, and from their ignorance of it, were all very much against its establishment, being tenacious of their ancient law and customs, and would esteem a total change a great injury to them.

Mr. BAKER. Would they esteem the habeas corpus act an injury?

Mr. HEY. I connot imagine that any people would be so stupid as not to esteem it a benefit?

Mr. T. TOWNSHEND. Would not the Canadians think an assembly also a great benefit?

Mr. HEY. Very far from it; they are too ignorant a people to understand the value of a free government; they are exceedingly obedient; would obey the king's command let it be what it may; if he ordered an assembly to meet, they would go, but they would not know what to do when they came there; the fact is, they are not capable of that government; they do not expect it; it is contrary to all their ideas, to all their prejudices, to all their maxims; their idea of a house of assembly is that of a house of riot and confusion, which meets only to impede public business, and to distress the crown; all which is a system extremely contrary to the ideas and the principles of the Canadians.

Mr. T. TOWNSHEND. Did Mr. Hey ever hear of a plan or representation of what government would probably be successful in Canada?

Mr. HEY. There was a commission from his majesty to governor Carleton, the attorney general, and myself, to draw up a report of that government which would be most proper for Canada. In that deliberation I had the misfortune to differ in opinion from governor Carleton; my ideas were, that the laws of Canada might be blended with those of England, so as to form a system perfectly adapted to the wants of the Canadians, and also to the principles of the policy of this country. I would have left the Canadians all their laws that in any degree concerned the transfer, possession, settlement, or mortgage of landed property. I would have secured them their religious toleration and security; but I proposed to give them the criminal law of England, and the civil law as far as it concerned the rights of moveable property, the modes of trial, &c. This was a mixture which I imagined would answer the purposes that were wanting.

Mr. MACKWORTH. Is Mr. Hey acquainted with the laws of Canada, by which, in matters of property, he must conduct himself, in case this bill passes?

Mr. HEY. Not as a system; only in the cases which have come before me from the court of common pleas.

Mr. BAKER. If this bill passes, will there be any legal remedy for a man's being arbitrarily imprisoned?

Mr. HEY. That must depend very much on the constitution which his majesty may be pleased to give to his court of justice, which he is enabled to erect by this bill. But if, as a chief justice, I knew of a man's imprisonment, I should be much induced, if I found no law for the purpose, to make one, to have the prisoner brought before me, that the cause of his commitment might be known.

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* *Our readers will observe that this, translated, is* "the philosopher who cares for nobody.

LONDON, *August* 5.

THEY write from Petersburg that her imperial majesty has lately signed an order to recal eleven noblemen from their banishment in Siberia, two of whom are upwards of fourscore years of age, and had resided there ever since 1746.

The king of France, as a proof of his intention to preserve the best understanding with our court, has lately given orders for all the subjects of Great Britain, who are imprisoned in any part of his dominions (except for debt) to be immediately discharged; and these orders are sent to all his majesty's most christian governors in the West Indies, America, and Asia, which are strictly to be complied with.

A very important article of intelligence is just arrived in the last packet from the Hague, that the states general have renewed the antient treaty of Oliva with the king and republic of Poland.

The resources of the porte, notwithstanding the late difficulties, are great. Her politics and money have given her such extensive influence, that till we can see the former outreached, and the latter exhausted, we must not be too sanguine, though we see her reduced to some distresses. Till this happens, or Russia lowers her demands, there is not the least probability of any pacification taking place. Besides, none of their respective neighbours seem as yet inclined heartily to forward such a measure.

Lord Lyttleton and lord Chatham, it is said, have received letters from each other since the breaking up of parliament; and it is further said, that much speculation will be occasioned by their eloquence next winter.

The premier, it is said, already has occasion to think that the many friendly professions of young Louis were never made with any other view but to lull Great Britain into a state of lethargy and inattention to its own interests; for, it is whispered, that almost positive proof has lately arrived, that that prince has, ever since the death of his grandfather, given his ear wholly to the king of Spain, which is by no means a favourable omen for poor Old England.

The ministerial party, since the publication of the popish Canada bill, hector, domineer, and bounce strangely, about the fairness, equity, and plausibility, of the said act, as it now appears. This does not in the least exculpate the original framers and promoters of the said bill in its first form, from their deserved infamy. The bill, as at present, has undergone such numerous alterations, that it can hardly be called the same; so no thanks to the authors. In short, the act, dress it how you will, even now, is something like the Frenchman's olio, which, though cooked with all his variety of art, proved at best but a stinking dish.

It is currently said that the prince of Orange has now 22,000 troops in the field, and that he is about to perform some very extraordinary manœuvre that will astonish all Europe.

The Spaniards, it is said, have been for some time past employed in stirring up the Algerines to commence hostilities against the English, and have agreed to give them every assistance. This, they think, will provoke England to declare war against Spain; by which means the crafty Spaniards think they shall not incur the imputation of breaking the late articles of peace, and make the world believe, if they can, that England has broke faith with them.

It is certain, says a Parisian correspondent, that a good understanding now subsists between the kings of England and France; but adds, that he will not take upon him to say so much about their ministers.

A correspondent says the popish brat, the Canada bill, which puzzled so many politicians to account how or by what means it was brought into the house, has been discovered to have been introduced thither in a *warming pan.*

August 13. Her royal highness the dutchess of Cumberland is reported to be pregnant.

This day ——— Needham, esquire, nephew of the earl of Chatham, was chosen, without opposition, a baron for the port of Winchelsea in the room of the late earl of Thomond.

It is said that sir George Howard will very soon be appointed governor to one of the principal colonies in North America.

An express was sent off three weeks ago to Canada, to arm the militia of that country with all convenient speed. The reason of this order may be easily guessed; to have a body of forces in readiness to assist the operations of general Gage in reducing the malcontents of the provinces.

Yesterday arrived a mail from New York, which brings a long detail of the proceedings of a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of that city, in which they have taken the resolution of sending deputies to a general congress of the colonies to be held at Philadelphia, to agree to a non-importation from Great Britain until the act for blocking up the port of Boston be repealed.

The Portugal gold, that used to circulate in this country, is now transferred to our colonies; and the trade for coin, which used to supply England with the coin of that country, is now wholly carried on by the Americans. It is said they have exported, within these two years, wheat, flour, &c. from three provinces only, to the amount of half a million of money, and that many of the merchants of that country are so rich as to have thousands in the hands of their European correspondents. The speculators in hops are wonderfully chagrined, as that article is fallen cent. per cent. within these two months, owing to the uncommon plentiful prospect added to the quantity now in hand. It is said the excise of that article will be treble this year what it was the last.

On Thursday last a young man fell into the Thames, remained under water a quarter of an hour, and in about 40 minutes was perfectly recovered by Mr. Hodgson, surgeon at Wapping, one of the medical assistants to the society established for the recovery of drowned persons.

Yesterday a young man shot himself through the head at his lodgings near Piccadilly, and instantly expired. In his apartment were found four pistols, three of which were loaded, and five watches, &c. and from various circumstances it is imagined he was a highwayman.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *July* 4.

THE 22d of last month we had a dreadful fire here, which lasted 11 hours, and consumed 1000 houses, shops, &c. Misery encreases daily in this capital.

NAPLES, *July* 19. The 10th of this month was published at Palermo a general pardon, which the king has granted to the inhabitants of that city concerned in the insurrection in September last. Tranquility is thus perfectly established in Sicily, and the inhabitants overflow with gratitude for his majesty's goodness towards them.

PARIS, *July* 11. Count de Marbeuf has demanded of this court a reinforcement of 12,000 men, in order to enable him to subjugate the malcontents of Corsica, who every day revolt more and more.

PARIS, *August* 5. A dreadful accident, occasioned by paint, happened here on Tuesday night, this week. A milliner, her husband, child, and servant, were suffocated by the smell of a room which had been just painted, and in which they had the imprudence to sleep, in the street called St. Honore.

VIENNA, *August* 3. This day, at noon, a courier arrived here with the news of peace between Russia and the porte having been concluded on the 17th of July, at the head quarters at Buyack Canarochi, and signed, on the part of their respective sovereigns, by marshal count Romanzow, and Achmed Effendi, chiaga to the grand vizier.

PARIS, *August* 8. At a council of dispatches wherein the king assisted, a few days ago, report was made of an affair concerning a merchant who sued for a writ of demurrer in his favour against his creditors. The king said to the master of requests, "You know my mind on this subject." To which the other replied, "Permit me, sire, to represent to your majesty, that the case of the merchant in question is much more favourable than that of many others. He owes a good deal it is true; but he supplied your grandfather, and there is due to him upwards of 800,000 livres, which if he could receive, would serve to discharge his debts." The king felt the justice of this representation, and the petition was granted. His majesty has since wrote to the comptroller general to pay the merchant without delay.

DANTZIC, *July* 28. The return of M. Benoit, the Prussian agent, and count Galowchin, the minister from the empress of Russia, to reconsult with the magistrates on the claims of his Prussian majesty, has been attended with the good effect of opening the communications with this city, which were stopped up by the Prussian troops, who are now withdrawn from the city and suburbs to their camp at Oliva. The Prussian officers at the receipt of customs (except the comptroller in the chamber of accounts) are removed, and every other appearance is now favourable to this city.

ſhip, juſt arrived in James river, from Philadelphia, has brought the following addreſs:

BOSTON, *September* 26.

At a meeting of the freeholders of this town, on Wedneſday laſt, at Fanueuil-hall, the following gentlemen were choſen to repreſent them in the general aſſembly, to be held on the 5th of next month, viz. The honourable Thomas Cuſhing, eſquire, Mr. Samuel Adams, the honourable John Hancock, eſquire, William Phillips, eſquire; and on Friday the town made choice of doctor Joſeph Warren, doctor Benjamin Church, and Mr. Nathaniel Appleton, to ſerve as delegates in the provincial congreſs, to be held at Concord, on the ſecond Tueſday in October next, in addition to the four repreſentatives of this town; and the following inſtructions for our repreſentatives were voted, viz.

Gentlemen,

AS we have choſen you to repreſent us in the great and general court, to be holden at Salem on Wedneſday the 5th of October next enſuing, we do hereby inſtruct you, that in all your doings, as members of the houſe of repreſentatives, you adhere firmly to the charter of this province, granted by their majeſties king William and queen Mary, and that you do no act which can poſſibly be conſtrued into an acknowledgment of the validity of the act of the Britiſh parliament for altering the government of the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay; more eſpecially that you acknowledge the honourable board of counſellors elected by the general court, at their ſeſſion in laſt May, as the only rightful and conſtitutional council of this province; and we have reaſon to believe that a conſcientious diſcharge of your duty will produce your diſſolution as an houſe of repreſentatives. We do hereby empower and inſtruct you to join with the members who may be ſent from this and the other towns in the province, and to meet with them at a time to be agreed on in a general provincial congreſs, to act upon ſuch matters as may come before you, in ſuch a manner as ſhall appear to you moſt conducive to the true intereſt of this town and province, and moſt likely to preſerve the liberties of all America.

At a meeting of the ſelectmen and committee of correſpondence, September 24.

OUR friends in the neighbouring towns, and the country in general, having expreſſed their uneaſineſs leſt the workmen in this town, by aſſiſting the army in building barracks, ſhould give occaſion of umbrage to their friends who dwell more remote, whether in this or the neighbouring colonies, particularly to our brethren of New York, who have nobly rejected the application of the barrack maſter for mechanics and other aſſiſtants from that place; therefore, having debated this matter in compliance with the application of our friends in the country, it is the opinion of this joint committee, that ſhould the mechanics or other inhabitants of this town aſſiſt the troops by furniſhing them with artificers, labourers, or materials of any kind to build barracks or other places of accommodation for the troops, they will probably incur the diſpleaſure of their brethren who may withhold their contributions for the relief of the town, and deem them as enemies to the rights and liberties of America, by furniſhing the troops with conveniencies for their reſidence and accommodation in this town.

James Murray, eſquire, is appointed inſpector of imports and exports, and regiſter of ſhipping in North America, in the room of Thomas Irving, preferred.

Captain Wyer, of the brig Polly, arrived at Cape Anne, laſt Saturday, from Tetuan, on the coaſt of Barbary, in 47 days, informs that the Alarm frigate arrived from Smyrna at Gibraltar, a few days before he ſailed, with advice that the Ruſſians and Turks had a battle near the Danube, in which the latter were defeated with the loſs of 60,000 men, which battle, it was thought, would ſettle the bloody war between thoſe two contending powers.

George Hayley, eſquire, brother-in-law to Mr. Wilkes, and a noted New England merchant, is choſen one of the aldermen of the city of London for Cordwainers Ward, in the room of Henry Banks, deceaſed.

A correſpondent informs us, that in travelling 300 miles in New England, he has not ſeen one perſon who gave the leaſt countenance to the late tyrannical meaſures of parliament; but on the contrary, the people in every part of the country are prepared to meet the laſt efforts of tyranny, and are determined to ſpend all their treaſure and their blood in defence of their rights.

NEWPORT (Rhode Iſland) *September* 26.

A REVEREND divine in Charleſtown, South Carolina, has been lately *diſmiſſed* from his congregation, for his audacity in ſtanding up in his pulpit, and impudently ſaying that *mechanics* and country *clowns* had no right to diſpute about politics, or what king, lords, and commons had done! All *ſuch* divines ſhould be taught to know that mechanics and country clowns (infamouſly ſo called) are the real and abſolute maſters of king, lords, commons, and prieſts; though (with ſhame be it ſpoken) they too often ſuffer their ſervants to get upon their backs and ride them moſt barbarouſly.

Chamberlain and Mitchelſon, from the Maſſachuſetts Bay, arrived at Newhaven the night before commencement, but it being ſoon known that they were ſome of the gang of addreſſers, they were obliged to put off early next morning.

Jared Ingerſol, judge of the court of admiralty at Philadelphia, has been obliged to decamp from Connecticut, his native place, on account of his abominable tory principles.

Laſt Thurſday being the anniverſary of the king's coronation, the cannon at fort George were fired; upon which a gentleman obſerved, that inſtead of diſcharging our guns in token of joy, we ought to muffle our bells and toll a ſolemn peal, as there had been more unjuſt, cruel, and oppreſſive acts paſſed during the preſent, than in any preceding reign.

NEW YORK, *September* 29.

AT a meeting of the committee of mechanics of this city, at the houſe of Mr. David Philips, a letter to them was received from the mechanics of the town of Boſton, which being read, it was reſolved, unanimouſly, that the ſame be printed, and is as follows:

To the committee of mechanics of the city of New York.

Boſton, September 8, 1774.

Gentlemen,

GENERAL GAGE being determined to cut off the communication of this town with the country, by fortifying the ſole paſs between them by land, has applied to ſeveral tradeſmen in this town, and found none baſe enough to engage in ſo villainous an enterprize; and, it is now ſaid, he intends to apply to New York for workmen to compleat his deſigns; our tradeſmen, therefore, apprehending that your zeal for the common ſafety is not leſs to be depended upon than their own, requeſted us to give you the earlieſt intimation of the matter, that you might take your meaſures accordingly.

We cannot entertain a doubt but the tradeſmen of New York will treat an application of this kind as it deſerves. The ſubject is of the laſt importance; and for any one part of America to ſhew a readineſs to comply with meaſures, deſtructive of any other part, will inevitably deſtroy that confidence ſo neceſſary to the common ſalvation.

We are, gentlemen,

Your friends and fellow countrymen.

By order of the committee. JOHN WARREN, Ch.

Upon which it was unanimouſly reſolved, that the thanks of this committee be returned to thoſe worthy mechanics (of this city) who have declined to aid or aſſiſt in the erection of fortifications on Boſton Neck, which, when compleated, would probably be improved to ſpill the blood of their fellow ſubjects in Maſſachuſetts Bay, cut off the communication with the country, whereby the ſoldiery might be enabled to inflict on that town all the diſtreſſes of famine, and reduce thoſe brave and loyal people to terms, degrading to human nature, repugnant to chriſtianity, and which perhaps might prove deſtructive of Britiſh American liberty.

Reſolved likewiſe, that the thanks of this committee be returned to thoſe merchants of this place for their truly worthy and patriotic conduct, who have virtuouſly refuſed to let their veſſels to tranſport the army, and the horrid engines of war, for the deteſtable purpoſe of deſtroying his majeſty's faithful ſubjects in the Maſſachuſetts Bay, who are a people well known to have been conſtant in ſupporting, and firm in defending the proteſtant ſucceſſion, as ſettled in the illuſtrious houſe of Hanover.

Signed by order, and in behalf of the committee of mechanics. ABEL HARDENBROOK, junior, ch.

Extract of a letter from London, *dated* July 30.

"It is the prevailing opinion here that the colonies mean nothing, as the arts of adminiſtration muſt eventually divide you. The large orders for goods, and the long delay of meaſures of reſiſtance, give your beſt friends ſome apprehenſion that you will loſe the only moment which you can ever have to ſave America from ignominious ſlavery; the idea of your growing ſtronger, and this country weaker, may be very true in fact, but not true in point of political ſtrength; your enemies have been imprudent enough to alarm you now; they may grow wiſer hereafter, ſpin the ſnare with more art, and forever enſlave you, by imperceptible ſteps; you will find it the language of adminiſtration, their emiſſaries and ſubſervient merchants, with whom you correſpond, that if America will be quiet for the preſent, all will be right again. If you truſt ſuch promiſes you are utterly undone, and deſerve the chains of tyrants. I ſhould think myſelf entitled to drive you like Negroes or beaſts of burden, if you act ſo weak, ſo contemptible a part. It is the characteriſtic of the preſent miniſtry to lie and betray; it is the very ſyſtem of the cabinet; it is the rule by which my lord Bute has undone the firſt men in this country, and with them, this unfortunate kingdom. I have a thouſand reaſons to wiſh that your oppoſition may be an early one, as well as vigorous; the day of grace is now; it will be ſoon over."

Extract of a letter from London, *dated* Auguſt 1.

"Since my laſt I have procured the act of parliament mentioned there, which enacts that, "After July 1, 1774, perſons ſhipping tools or utenſils uſed in the cotton, wool, and ſilk manufactories, in order to export the ſame, to forfeit all ſuch tools, &c. and 200l. officers are authoriſed to ſeize all ſuch tools, &c. on board the veſſels, which may be publicly ſold; one moiety to his majeſty, the other to the officer. Maſter of a ſhip permitting ſuch tools or utenſils to be exported, forfeits 200l. If the ſhip belongs to his majeſty, the captain forfeits 200l. and his commiſſion. Officer of the cuſtoms allowing an entry outward, of ſuch prohibited utenſils, to forfeit 200l. and his office." Since the paſſing of this act, I find there is no propability of paſſing an entry for any more wool cards, &c for America."

We have advice from Quebec, that both the Engliſh and French there were in general as much diſſatisfied with the late Canada bill as any of his majeſty's ſubjects.

WILLIAMSBURG.

THE Virginian, Aſelby, is arrived in James river from Briſtol. The Virginia, Howard Eſten, is arrived in the river Thames, and the York, Roſe, at Briſtol.

Died lately, in Glouceſter county, JOHN CLAYTON, eſquire. In him an exalted genius, and a real regard for every thing that tended to the cultivation of the human mind, intimately centered. Eulogiums on the dead become inſipid when heaped upon the worthleſs and undeſerving; but when a character like his preſents itſelf, no one ſhould be ſilent in its praiſe.---A youth, who much admired the deceaſed, ſent us the following verſes, which he deſires may be inſerted.

Go, fair example of accompliſh'd youth,
Of grateful wiſdom, and of courteous truth.
Mature in virtue, not advanc'd in age,
Clayton *rejects* this world's fantaſtic ſtage.
Born to do good, and ſtudious to excel,
Whoever knew him, knows he acted well.
In every ſcene his worth confeſs'd appear'd,
Belov'd by good men, and by bad rever'd.
Malice itſelf on him could caſt no ſtain,
And, if ſhe ſtrove to wound, ſhe ſtrove in vain.
Heav'n ſaw ſuch virtue unrewarded here,
And ſtrait transferr'd to an happier ſphere.
Accept, dear ſhade, theſe lines, to friendſhip due,
And may I think, and act, and die, like you!

FRIDAY, *October* 14. This morning an expreſs arrived in this city, from his excellency lord Dunmore, with intelligence relative to his lordſhip and the Indians. Far advanced as the week is, we think it our indiſpenſable duty to communicate, at all times, any thing that may be important to the public, and have therefore given a ſupplement to this week's paper.

THURSDAY, *December* 4, 1766.

ORDERED, that the clerks of the ſeveral county courts in this colony do tranſmit to the clerk of this houſe, in the firſt part of every meeting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, a liſt of the tithables in their counties, containing the names of ſuch tithables; and that they tranſmit alſo, at the ſame time, a liſt of the public charges of their reſpective counties;

Ordered, that the clerk of this houſe do cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed in the *Virginia* gazette,

BY THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES.

G. WYTHE, C. H. B.

TO THE REVEREND THE CLERGY.

Gentlemen,

YOU will be pleaſed to obſerve, that, according to the agreement entered into by thoſe of you who honoured the late convention with their attendance, the 10th of next month falls out to be the day on which our body is to meet at the college. *I am your loving brother, and humble ſervant,*

JOHN CAMM.

COLLEGE, *October* 12, 1774.

JAMES GEDDY,
GOLDSMITH,

NEAR THE CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG,

HAS juſt imported from *London* a genteel aſſortment of PLATE and JEWELLERY; he has likewiſe on hand all ſorts of country made GOLD and SILVER WORK, which he will ſell at lower rates than uſual.----Old SILVER taken in exchange for new work, at 7s. per ounce, and GOLD at 5l. 5s.---He repairs his own work, that fails in a reaſonable time, without any expence to the purchaſer.

4

To be SOLD, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on Wedneſday *the 26th day of this month, at* Lyddal Bacon's *ordinary, in* New Kent,

Three likely negro ſlaves,

ſtock of cattle and horſes; alſo all his houſhold and kitchen furniture. They are ſold by virtue of an execution obtained, in *New Kent* court, by Meſſieurs *John Eilbeck, David Roſs*, and company, againſt the eſtate of the ſaid *Bacon*.

JOSIAH HOLT, D. S.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 6, 1774.

I BEG leave to inform the public, and particularly thoſe gentlemen who were pleaſed to take my ſubſcription papers to their reſpective counties, to raiſe a ſmall ſum of money for the encouragement of making ſalt, that after viewing many places on this and the other ſide of the bay, and on the ſea coaſt of the *Eaſtern Shore*, I have now fixed on a convenient ſpot, on the coaſt, for erecting proper works; and as nothing more can be done on my part, without money, I muſt beg the favour of them to forward ſuch ſums, as they may be able to collect, to *Rd. C. Nicholas*, eſquire, who is ſo kind as to take the trouble of receiving and paying the money out to me. Proper ſecurity ſhall be lodged in his hands for any ſum that I may draw. The certainty of my being able to make ſalt as good as any whatever is hardly to be doubted, from the ſeveral experiments which I have made, and which are pretty fully certified by gentlemen of veracity, whoſe certificates will be lodged in the hands of Mr. *Nicholas*. The gentlemen will readily ſee the neceſſity I am under of requeſting ſpeedy aſſiſtance, when I inform them that I have for ſome time paſt devoted my whole attention to this buſineſs, and given over every purſuit from whence my family might have derived any advantage, and that, in order to put the works in as great forwardneſs as it was in my power, I have incurred a conſiderable expence, and been obliged to contract for ſome of the neceſſary materials.

JAMES TAIT.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 13, 1774.

AT *the requeſt of Mr.* JAMES TAIT, *I do hereby certify, that he hath lodged in my hands his bond, with ſuch ſecurities as, I am perſuaded, will be approved, for his diligent and expeditious proſecution of his ſcheme of making* SALT, *and a faithful application and expenditure of all ſuch ſums of money as may be contributed for ſo deſirable a purpoſe. He is extremely anxious to enter upon the work, and flatters himſelf that he will be enabled to do it very ſpeedily from the aſſurances he received of being ſupported by a generous aſſiſtance from different counties.*

RD. C. NICHOLAS.

RUN away, about the middle of *September*, a negro fellow named JACK, about 35 years old, and about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; cloathed as negroes generally are. TEN SHILLINGS will be given to any perſon that will bring him to me, near *Williamſburg*.

ANDREW ESTAVE.

STRAYED, or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, a bay horſe, about 15 hands high, and about 9 or 10 years old, cannot recollect that he is branded, one hind foot white, ſhort ſwitch tail, and hanging mane, a remarkble large belly, and a lump upon one of his ſides; he is a little ewe-necked. A reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS will be given to him who brings the ſaid horſe to

tf RICHARD BOOKER.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Prince George* a negro man, who ſays he belongs to *William Smith*, of *New Kent*, calls himſelf SAM, and appears to be about 25 years of age; he has on an osnabrig ſhirt, and cotton waiſtcoat and breeches, and is about 5 feet 10 inches high. Whoever owns him is deſired to apply for him, and pay charges.

(2) HENRY BATTE.

TAKEN up, in *Culpeper*, near the *Rugged Mountain*, a grey horſe, branded on the near buttock —, about 4 feet 6 inches high, and 7 years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l.

JAMES BARBOUR, junior.

TAKEN up, on the *Horſepen* creek, in *Charlotte*, a large bay horſe, about 4 feet 9 inches high, 14 years old, branded with a pothook on the near buttock, has a ſtar in his forehead, and is a naturel pacer. Appraiſed to 2l. 5s. ()

TEMPLE DAVIS.

TAKEN up, in *Loudoun*, a black horſe, about 14 hands high, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and a ſnip on his noſe, branded on the near ſhoulder W, and on the near buttock R. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l.

FRANCIS PEYTON.

PATRICK BEECH,

At the BRICK SHOP, *oppoſite Mr.* Turner's *ſtore*,

WILLIAMSBURG,

BEGS leave to inform the public that he makes and ſells all ſorts of GOLD, SILVER and JEWELLERY WORK, after the neweſt faſhions, and at the loweſt prices, for ready money only. Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with their commands may depend upon having their work done in the neateſt manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice; and their favours will be moſt gratefully acknowledged.------He gives the higheſt prices for old GOLD, SILVER, or LACE, either in caſh, or exchange.------Commiſſions from the country will be carefully obſerved, and punctually anſwered.

To be SOLD, by public vendue, at Camden, *the ſale to begin on* Monday *the 7th of* November *next, being the time of the court there, to continue from day to day until the whole are ſold,*

ALL the valuable lands, ſtores, houſes, mills, boats, waggons, horſes, and ſtock of ſtore goods, with about 100 as valuable negroes as any in this province, being chiefly coopers, millers, bakers, waggoners, jobbing carpenters, boatmen, and field ſlaves, belonging to the late partnerſhip of *Kerſhaws, Cheſnut*, and company, of *Camden*, which expired with the month of *April* laſt.

The town of *Camden* being regularly laid out into large and commodious lots for building upon, will be ſold in ſeparate lots to the higheſt bidder; every purchaſer to make choice of a lot as it is knocked off, excepting ſuch lots as are already improved. The healthy and advantageous ſituation of *Camden* for trade, with the promiſing proſpect of its ſoon becoming the moſt conſiderable inland town in this part of *America*, are well known, and need not be enlarged upon.

Their lands, conſiſting of many thouſand acres, lying chiefly upon the *Wateree* river and its branches, among which are many ſettled and well improved plantations, a great part whereof is rich river low ground as any in *America*, will be ſet up, in convenient tracts, from one hundred to one or two thouſand acres, ſo as to accommodate purchaſers of all ranks.

Their ſaw and griſt mills, which no coſt has been ſpared to make as compleat as any on the continent, will be ſet up with the neceſſary lands adjoining.

At the ſame time and place will be ſold, their commodious and well ſituated ſtores at *Granby*, on the *Congaree* river, where their buſineſs is carried on under the firm of *John Cheſnut* and company.

On *Wedneſday* the 16th day of *November* next, and the following days, at the courthouſe at *Long Bluff*, will be ſold, that valuable plantation called *Liberty Hill*, and all their other lands at and near *Cheraw Hill*, on *Pedee* river, together with their ſtores, houſes, mills, remaining ſtock of ſtore goods, and about 50 valuable negroes, employed in carrying on their buſineſs at *Cheraw*, under the firm of *Ely Kerſhaw* and company.

The whole being to be ſold in order to make a final ſettlement of the copartnerſhip which lately ſubſiſted between the ſubſcribers. Twelve months credit will be given, if required, upon all ſums above 100l. on paying intereſt from the day of ſale, giving ſuch ſecurity as ſhall be approved of by

JOSEPH KERSHAW,
JOHN CHESNUT,
ELY KERSHAW,
WILLIAM ANCRUM,
AARON LOOCOCK.

*** Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe any of their lands or lots at *Camden*, already built upon, may have them at private ſale.

A liſt of their lands, with plats annexed, as alſo a plan of the town of *Camden*, may be ſeen in the hands of any of the ſaid late copartners.

All perſons indebted to them at any of their ſtores above mentioned, or in *Charleſtown*, are deſired to take notice that their accounts, bonds, or notes, muſt be diſcharged in the courſe of the enſuing fall, as no longer indulgence can be given.

TWO good, ſober, creditable, JOURNEYMEN CABINETMAKERS, will meet with good encouragement by applying to the ſubſcriber, in *Williamſburg*.

3 RICHARD BOOKER.

FOR SALE,

TWO thouſand ACRES of exceeding fine LAND for tobacco, wheat, or *Indian* corn, lying on both ſides of *Bull Run*, in *Loudoun* and *Prince William*, about 300 acres of which are rich low ground and meadow land. It lies within four miles of two merchant mills, and about ten miles of two other merchant mills in *Loudoun*; thirty miles from *Colcheſter*, *Alexandria*, and *Dumfries*. If any perſon or perſons incline to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the ſaid lands, they may be ſhewn them, and know the terms, by applying to captain *Francis Peyton*, in *Loudoun* county, who has full power to treat for the ſame, or to the ſubſcriber. It is laid off in lots of two, three, and four hundred acres, with an equal quantity of low ground and meadow land to each lot.

(1 m tf) ROBERT BURWELL.

To be SOLD, at Amherſt *courthouſe, on* Monday *the 5th of* December *next, being court day,*

FIFTEEN VIRGINIA BORN SLAVES.

TWELVE or eighteen months credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond, to carry intereſt from the date, with approved ſecurity. The intereſt will be remitted to thoſe who pay the principal in 12 months from the day of ſale. 3 DANIEL GAINES.

To be SOLD, at public auction, before the Raleigh *door, in* Williamſburg, *on* Friday *the 29th inſtant* (October) *at 4 o'clock in the afternoon,*

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND, near the mouth of *Archer's Hope* creek, where Mrs. *Tate* lately lived. There are on it a commodious dwellinghouſe, and convenient out houſes; adjoining to the high land is a conſiderable quantity of very good marſh. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may treat with *Robert C. Nicholas*, eſquire, as to the payments, which will be made eaſy, upon bond, with approved ſecurity; and the land, &c. will be ſhewn by Mr. *Everard's* overſeer, at the adjoining plantation.

3 SARAH TATE.

PORT ROYAL, *September* 22, 1774.

WHEREAS by a decree of the honourable the general court, *April* the 13th, 1772, in a ſuit in chancery, *Edward Dixon* and others, complainants, againſt *Thomas Turner* and others, defendants, in conſideration of the reports made and returned, and the order of his majeſty and his privy council, it is, among other things, decreed and ordered, that the ſaid *Thomas Turner*, and the ſaid *Edward Dixon*, and his children, pay the balance of certain debts and coſts, in the ſaid decree mentioned and referred to, in proportion to the value of the eſtates which they took under the will and codicil of *Thomas Turner*, the teſtator, in the ſaid decree likewiſe mentioned, and that the ſaid *Edward Dixon*, and *Thomas Turner*, if they ſhall think fit, ſell ſo many of the ſlaves deviſed to them reſpectively, and the children of the ſaid *Edward*, by the will of the ſaid teſtator, as will raiſe money ſufficient to pay and diſcharge their proportions of the ſaid debts and coſts, as by the ſaid decree may particularly appear. And whereas the proportion of the ſaid debts and coſts, for which the ſaid *Edward* and his children were made reſponſible by the ſaid decree, amount to about 3600l. current money, the ſaid *Edward Dixon* propoſes to offer for ſale, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money only, about 100 entailed SLAVES, deviſed to him and his children as aforeſaid; the ſale to begin at his plantation, near *Burk's Bridge*, in *Caroline* county, on the 4th day of *November* next enſuing, and at his plantation, near the *Mount* church, in the ſaid county; alſo at *Port Royal* on the 8th of the ſame month, and at his plantation at the *Cobler Mountains*, in *Fauquier* county, on the 18th day of the ſame month. The ſaid ſale is to be continued till as much money can be raiſed as will amount to the proportion aforeſaid. If either of the days aforeſaid ſhould prove bad, the ſales to be on the next ſucceeding fair days. A good title will be made to the purchaſers, agreeable to the ſaid decree, by

EDWARD DIXON.

N. B. As I am giving up trade, I requeſt of all thoſe, whoſe accounts are unſettled on my books, to come and ſettle them immediately, and pay the balances that are due, as no longer indulgence can be given.

NORFOLK, *October* 4, 1774.

THE directors of the LIGHTHOUSE are deſirous to engage immediately with ſome perſon to carry a quantity of ſtone from *Cape Henry* to the place whereon the lighthouſe is to be fixed, about one mile and a half diſtance.

tf BASSETT MOSELEY.

FOR LONDON,

THE ſnow GALE, *Henry Jefferſon*, maſter, has good accommodations for four cabin paſſengers, and will ſail on or before the 20th of *October*. Any perſon inclinable to take a paſſage in the above veſſel may apply to the ſaid captain, at Mr. *Muſſenburg's*, about 3 miles above *Newport News*, near *Norfolk*, oppoſite where the ſhip loads.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 27, 1774.

I INTEND ſhortly to leave the colony.

3 AGATHA CURTIS.

To be SOLD, *on* Wedneſday *the 19th of* October,

ABOUT one thouſand acres of exceeding good LAND for tobacco, wheat, and corn, in the lower end of *Middleſex* county, on *Rappahannock* river, which abounds with the fineſt fiſh and oyſters, and is very convenient to church and mill. The land will be laid off in ſmall parcels to ſuit the purchaſers, one half of the money to be paid down, and the other half on the 10th day of *April*, 1775, for which bond, with ſecurity, will be required. The land will be ſhewn by *Benjamin Herrin* and *Benjamin Hackney*, or the ſubſcriber. WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

MIDDLESEX, *September* 17, 1774. 2

PURSUANT to a decree of the honourable the general court, and by letter of attorney from colonel *George Mercer*, of *Virginia*, now in *London*, will be ſold, at public auction, about 3500 acres of LAND, in the county of *Loudoun*, near *Weſt's* ordinary, about 12 miles from *Leeſburg*, 40 from *Alexandria*, and 35 from *Dumfries*, on *Potowmack*. This land is well known by the deſcription of the *Bull Run Mountains*, and is very fertile. Alſo 6500 acres on *Shanandoah* river, in the county of *Frederick*, oppoſite to *Snicker's* ordinary, and binding on the river about 7 miles. As this tract is part of a ſurvey, one of the firſt in that part of the colony, its quality cannot be queſtioned; it is well watered, will admit of 2 mills on land ſtreams, and others on the river. There are now in it 6 plantations, well improved for cropping, 110 ſlaves, and very large and choice ſtocks of horſes (ſome of the dray breed) black cattle, hogs, and ſheep, which, together with the crops of corn and wheat now growing (expected to be upwards of 2000 barrels, and 5000 buſhels) will be ſold, on the premiſes, on the 24th of *November* next, or next fair day. The *Loudoun* lands will be ſold at *Weſt's* ordinary on the 21ſt day of the ſame month, and both tracts laid off in lots to ſuit every purchaſer, who may ſee them by applying to Mr. *Francis Peyton*, living near the *Loudoun* lands, and Mr. *William Dawſon*, who reſides on the *Shanandoah* tract. Among the ſlaves are 2 good blackſmiths, 2 carpenters, and an exceeding truſty and ſkilful waggoner. The aged black cattle and grown hogs will be fattened for ſlaughter. Purchaſers above 25l. will be allowed credit for 12 months, on giving bond and ſecurity to the ſubſcribers, who will be prepared to make conveyances.

JOHN TAYLOE,
tf GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Purſuant to an act of aſſembly, will be SOLD, *at* Smithfield, *on* Thurſday *the third of* November *next,*

EIGHTEEN hundred and ſixty eight acres (the remaining part of a tract) of well timbered, level LAND, in *Iſle of Wight* county, belonging to Mr. *James Burwell*. This land is laid off into 7 lots, and is within 11 miles of *Smithfield*, and 5 of a very fine merchant mill. Any perſon who has thoughts of purchaſing, may know the terms by applying to Mr. *James Burwell*, in *York* county.

LEWIS BURWELL,
DUDLEY DIGGES,
THOMAS NELSON, junior.
NATHANIEL BURWELL.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of exceeding good LAND, containing about 430 acres, on which is a large, commodious dwellinghouſe, with all convenient out houſes, in good repair, ſituated on the ſouth branch of *Pamunkey* river, adjoining the lands of colonel *Thomas Nelſon* and colonel *Syme*. The terms may be known by applying to the laſt named gentleman, Mr. *Clough* at *Rockey Mill*, or to

(3) DAVID HOOPS.

FOR CHARTER,

THE ſhip LONDSDALE, JAMES GRAYSON, maſter, burthen about 430 hogſheads, *Britiſh* built, 2 years old, a very good veſſel, well fitted and ſound. For terms apply to *Richard Squire Taylor*, in *King William* county.

TAKEN up, in *Loudoun*, within 3 miles of *Leeſburg*, a light roan horſe, about 12 years old, 13 hands 3 inches high, branded on the near buttock W, his mane and tail almoſt black, and has a black ſpot, about the ſize of a muſket bullet, near the pitch of each of his ſhoulders. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l. () JOHN M'BRIDE.

TAKEN up, in *Fauquier*, a ſmall bay horſe, about 13 hands high, has a ſhort tail, with a hanging mane, a ſtar in his forehead, his right hind foot white, about 4 years old, branded on the near buttock J, trots naturally, and is ſhod before. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l.

() FRANCIS ATWELL.

THERE is remaining in *Byrd's* warehouſe, *Henrico* county, a hogſhead of TOBACCO, marked M W G, No. 1, weighing 912 groſs, 107 tare, 805 neat. The owner's name is not known. It was inſpected *July* 1, in the year 1771, and will be ſold according to law, if no owner claims it within the limited time.

4 SAMUEL and ROBERT PRICE.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield*, a bay mare, about 10 years old, 4 feet 5 inches high, a large ſtar in her forehead, and has a white ſtreak leading towards her noſe, two of her feet white, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, and branded on the near buttock I C. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l.

WILLIAM AKIN.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, lying on *Byrd Creek*, in *Goochland* county, on *Saturday* the 9th of *July*, SAMUEL GREGORY, alias NAILING, an apprentice, about 18 years of age, ſwarthy complexion, thin viſage, grey eyes, a down, inoffenſive look, ſhews his teeth much when he laughs, has ſhort ſandy coloured hair, round ſhouldered, and ſtoops in his walk; had on an osnabrig ſhirt and trowſers. I have been credibly informed he went to *Loudoun* county, or ſome of the counties adjacent. I expect he will employ himſelf in the carpenter's buſineſs, as he has been in that branch for 3 years paſt. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have FIVE POUNDS.

tf TURNER ANDERSON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Nanſemond* county, near *Suffolk* town, a negro woman named MILLA, who has been abſent ever ſince the year 1768; ſhe has a ſcar upon the back part of each of her hands, near her little fingers, and another on the top of one of her feet, is about 4 feet 6 inches high, and about 20 years old. I am told ſhe has been in *Norfolk*; and I am alſo informed that at the houſe of Mr. *Thomas Huſk*, between *Rappahannock* and *Potowmack* rivers, there is a wench that calls herſelf free *Milla*, who may probably be the ſame. TEN POUNDS will be given to the perſon who will bring her to

JOHN HARRISON, junior.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, about the 20th of *April* laſt, a mulatto fellow named PETER BROWN, a painter by trade, but can do carpenter's work; he is 35 or 40 years of age, of a dark complexion, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſlim made, has a thin viſage, ſeveral of his upper foreteeth are out, is fond of ſinging, which he can do very well, and is a remarkable fine whiſtler. The ſaid fellow has ſeveral ſuits of cloaths, therefore I cannot deſcribe his dreſs. He was ſome years paſt tried for a robbery, but obtained the governor's pardon, on ſuffering one year's impriſonment; after that he was ſold to Mr. *John Fox*, of *Gloceſter*, with whom he lived one or two years; he then run away, and paſſed for a free man in the counties of *King William*, *Caroline*, and *Hanover*, where he was taken up and brought home. As he has a wife at Mr. *Benjamin Hubbard's*, it is likely he may be lurking in that neighbourhood; and as he was raiſed in *Peterſburg*, it is probable he may be about there. Whoever will take up the ſaid runaway, and deliver him to me, at *Oſborne's*, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward. All perſons are forbid harbouring or carrying him out of the colony.

PETERFIELD TRENT.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, the 10th of *May* laſt, a dark bay mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, not branded, has a mealy noſe, thick mane, and long ſwitch tail, ſtrong made, has good courage, paces, trots, and gallops. THIRTY SHILLINGS will be given to any perſon that will deliver her to the ſubſcriber, in *King & Queen*, or to Mr. *David Anderſon*, junior, merchant in *Louiſa*, where ſhe was bred.

3 MATTHEW ANDERSON, junior.

TAKEN up, in *Southampton*, a black horſe, about 4 feet 4 inches high, near 12 years old, branded on the near buttock in the form of a heart, and has the ſcar of a fiſtula. Poſted, and appraiſed to SIX POUNDS. LUCY TAYLOR.

TAKEN up, in *Spotſylvania*, a black ſteer, with two crops and an underkeel in the right ear, and a hole in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. 15s. () MARY PENN.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing upwards of 3000 acres, in the county of *Richmond*, upon *Rappahannock* river, oppoſite to the ſeat of *Robert Beverley*, eſquire, extending more than 2 miles upon the river; the land is extremely well timbered, a great part of it lies well, and is equal to any in that part of the country. There are alſo, beſide the quantity of dry land above mentioned, between 4 and 500 acres of valuable marſh, which may eaſily be reclaimed; a large water courſe running through the greateſt part of the tract affords a conſiderable quantity of rich, valuable meadow land, and a good mill ſeat. There are alſo ſeveral delightful ſituations for a gentleman's ſeat, commanding extenſive proſpects up and down the river, where the greateſt plenty of fiſh and fowl are to be had. A part of the tract is in poſſeſſion of ſeveral tenants at will, ſome of whom pay from 20l to 25l. annual rent for 100 acres. It will be ſold (and may be entered upon next Chriſtmas) either together, or in parcels, by private bargain, at any time before the 10th of *October*, and if not diſpoſed of before that time (of which notice ſhall be publiſhed in this gazette) it will then be offered for public ſale, upon the premiſes, on the 3d *Monday* in *November*. Twelve or 13 months credit will be allowed, upon giving bond, with good ſecurity; to bear intereſt from the 25th of *December*, if the purchaſe money is not paid agreeable to the contract. The terms will be made known to thoſe who incline to purchaſe privately, and the lands ſhewn, if required, and an undoubted title made, by the ſubſcriber, living in *Weſtmoreland* county.

10 c 10 *oft.* WILLIAM BERNARD.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* laſt paſt a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmallpox, of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, and has ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in *Boſton*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in *Newcaſtle*, *Virginia*, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Pruym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue caſimir, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of clothes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid *Joſeph Thorp* in any of his majeſty's gaols on this continent ſhall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuſon* and *Simon of New York*, *Joſeph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Chriſtie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibſon* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Melatiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boſton*. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this *Joſeph Thorp* ſince the 19th of *June* laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons, or *Greenwood*, *Ritſon*, and *Marſh*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robert Pleaſants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

NORFOLK, April 21, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of veſſels will be wanted this ſummer to bring about 6000 tons of ſtone from Mr. Brooke's quarry, on Rappahannock, and land the ſame on Cape Henry, for the lighthouſe. Any perſon inclinable to engage in ſuch work are deſired to treat with Matthew Phripp, Paul Loyall, and Thomas Newton, junior, eſquires. The directors of the lighthouſe will alſo be glad to purchaſe one or two flat bottomed veſſels from 80 to 120 tons burthen.

tf BASSETT MOSELEY.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thouſand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherſt county, whereon are ſeveral plantations and improvements ſufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for ſale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a ſtone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILL-STONES, which mill has for two years paſt got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is ſituated on a never failing ſtream. The land will be ſhewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, intereſt being paid for the ſecond year, and alſo for the firſt, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and ſurveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaſer. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved ſecurity being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the ſubſcriber. Six per cent. diſcount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any perſon would chuſe to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near ſome navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we ſhould agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Frederickſburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas Johnſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE,

FIVE hundred acres of land, lying on Deep Creek, in Louiſa, about 45 miles of Richmond town, and is exceeding good land, well watered by Deep Creek, and a large branch thereof, which runs through the middle of the land, and affords a large quantity of rich meadow ground. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may ſee the land, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near it. tf 1* GEORGE MERIWETHER.

TO BE RENTED,

FROM YEAR TO YEAR, OR FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

BELVOIR,

THE beautiful ſeat of the honourable George William Fairfax, eſquire, lying upon Potowmack river, in Fairfax county, about 14 miles below Alexandria. The manſion houſe is of brick, two ſtory high, with four convenient rooms and a large paſſage upon the lower floor, five rooms and a paſſage on the ſecond, and a ſervants hall and cellars below; convenient offices, ſtables, and coach houſe, adjoining, as alſo a large and well furniſhed garden, ſtored with great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which theſe improvements are, and which contains near 2000 acres (ſurrounded, in a manner, by navigable water) are ſeveral valuable fiſheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or ſeparately, as ſhall be found moſt convenient. The terms may be known of Colonel Waſhington, who lives near the premiſes, or of me, in Berkeley county,

tf FRANCIS WILLIS, junior.

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above ſix years, with all neceſſary houſes, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the ſoil of which is ſo good that it will bring large tobacco for five or ſix years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thouſand pounds of tobacco per ſhare. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for ſtock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each ſide of Great Ducker's and Mash creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Peterſburg by water, and laſt month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Peterſburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be ſoon cleared, and then the expence of ſending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will ſee, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raiſing wheat in theſe parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Alſo another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouſe, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winſton. On this land is a ſmall plantation, a good apple orehard, &c. The land is good, and my price ſo low, that I am convinced any perſon who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not heſitate to give the price I ſhall aſk. Neither of theſe tracts are under any incumbrance whatſoever. A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

For SALE,

A TRACT of land, on Charles river, York county, containing about 600 acres, part of which is marſh, that may be drained with very little expence. The ſituation of this place is very convenient for a family, as it lies upon a river that abounds with oyſters and fine fiſh, particularly ſheepſheads; it is within 200 yards of a mill, and 2 miles of the church. My reaſon for ſelling it is, my having bought a tract of land more convenient to me. Whoever inclines to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, in York town.

THOMAS NELSON, junior.

WANTED for the lighthouſe directors eight ſecond-hand ANCHORS, nearly a thouſand weight each. Any perſon having ſuch for ſale are deſired to make their terms known to the ſubſcriber in Norfolk.

t. f. BASSETT MOSELEY.

YORK town, June 9, 1773.

THE ſubſcribers being very ſolicitous to comply with the will of their teſtator, the late Honourable William Nelſon, deſire that all perſons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as ſpeedy payments as poſſible. Thoſe who have accounts open on his books, and who cannot immediately diſcharge the balances, are deſired to give their bonds. This requeſt is the more neceſſary, as moſt of the legacies bequeathed by the teſtator are to be paid in ſterling money, and he has directed that his younger ſons fortunes ſhall be placed out at intereſt upon undoubted ſecurities, ſo ſoon as it can be done. Thoſe who have any demands are deſired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON, | HUGH NELSON,
THOMAS NELSON, jun. | RO. C. NICHOLAS.

BY an expreſs from his excelleny the governor we have an account of the following SPEECHES between his excellency and the Six Nations and Delawares.

AT a council held with the Indians: Preſent his excellency the right honourable the earl of Dunmore, lieutenant and governor of Virginia, &c. Alexander M'Kee, eſquire, deputy agent, &c. Indians: Delawares, king Cuſtologa, captain White Eyes, and Pluggy, a Six Nation chief, and ſundry others.

F I R S T.

Captain White Eyes ſpoke.

Brother, I wipe the ſweat and duſt from your eyes by this ſtring, and remove the fatigue that you have had during your journey; and alſo, I clear and open your ears, that you may readily comprehend, and hear what your brothers have now to ſay to you; I alſo remove every concern from your heart, owing to any bad impreſſions which have been made upon you during your journey to this place, that you may believe the ſincerity of us towards you, and all our brethren the Engliſh.——A STRING.

S E C O N D.

Brother, I will now inform you of what I know concerning the Shawaneſe: Our uncles, the Mohawks, have been ſent by the Shawaneſe here, in order to know in what manner they ſhould act ſo as to be admitted to a conferrence with their brethren, the Engliſh of Virginia: Our uncles the Mohawks, deſire to inform you that the principal men of that nation continue to hold faſt by the ancient chain of friendſhip, but that ſome fooliſh young men had looſened their hands therefrom, and that it was not in their power to prevent them heretofore. Brother, I have now told you of what our uncles, the Mohawks, have told us, of what the chiefs of the Shawaneſe ſay, and hope you will be ſtrong, and conſider upon what you may have to ſay to them, that whenever you chuſe to ſpeak, we may be ready to join you in ſo doing.——A STRING.

T H I R D.

Brother, I deſire you to liſten to your brethren, the Five Nations, and Mohawks, the Wyndots, and alſo your brethren, the Delawares: Theſe are the people who have taken pains to keep every thing quiet ſince thoſe unhappy troubles. All the weſtern nations are quiet; but keep their eyes fixed upon this quarter. Brother, I am rejoiced to ſee you, as I was troubled and afraid before; but now my apprehenſions are diſperſed on ſeeing you, which is the cauſe of my pleaſure. Brother, I now eſteem our women and children reſtored to life upon your arrival, and that even the fooliſh young people will have reaſon to be thankful on the concluſion of the preſent proſpect.——A STRING.

F O U R T H.

Brother, I deſire you to liſten to us few of the numerous chiefs formerly were of our nations, as the few now remaining have a due remembrance of the friendſhip ſubſiſting between our forefathers. Brother, during the trouble which happened, owing to fooliſh people, I was apprehenſive it might be the cauſe of univerſal trouble, ſo as to have ſhook our amity, and weakened the antient friendſhip between us. Brother, I tell you that I am extremely rejoiced at your arrival here, as you are eſteemed our elder brother; and I hope that, as you have it amply in your power, you will reſtore our ancient friendſhip, and eſtabliſh it upon the former good footing; to promote which we will contribute our weak endeavours by affording all our aſſiſtance.——A BELT.

This is what your brethren have to ſay to you, who are here preſent.

His lordſhip ſaid:

I am much obliged to you for this mark of your friendſhip, and I will conſider of what you have ſaid, and ſhall return you an anſwer hereafter.

His excellency's ANSWER to the Delawares and Six Nation chiefs.

Brethren, I now wipe the tears from your eyes which you may have ſhed for the loſs of any of your people. I remove the grief from your hearts which it may have occaſioned; I alſo clear your ears from any bad reports; that you may now look upon your brethren, the Virginians, with friendſhip, and that you may believe what I am about to ſay to you in your hearts, and receive it with pleaſuae.——A STRING.

Brethren, with theſe trifling goods I cover the graves of your deceaſed friends, that the remembrance of your grief upon that occaſion may be buried in total oblivion.

CONDOLANCE PRESENT.

Brethren, Your deſire is gratified: I do ſee clearly, and the ſweat and fatigue I have experienced on my journey here will be no cauſe of complaint to me, when I find an opportunity to convince my brethren, the Delawares and Six Nations, of my good intentions towards them. You may be aſſured, brethren, that as I am now here preſent, I ſhall be able to hear plainly, and to diſtinguiſh clearly, what is juſt and unjuſt between me and my brethren, the Indians.——A STRING.

Brethren, I am much obliged to you for the pains you have taken to heal the ſores made by the Shawaneſe, and would have been very glad to have now given you a more favourable anſwer as to them; but you yourſelves muſt be well acquainted how little the Shawaneſe deſerve the treatment or appellation of brethren from me, when in the firſt place, they have not complied with the terms preſcribed to them by colonel Bouquet (and to which they aſſented) of giving up the white priſoners, nor have they ever truly buried the hatchet; for the next ſummer after that treaty they killed a man upon the frontiers of my government, the next year they killed eight of my people upon Cumberland river, and brought their horſes to their towns, where they diſpoſed of them (together with a conſiderable quantity of peltry) to the traders from Pennſylvania; ſome time after one Martin, a trader from my government, was killed, with two men, on Hockocking, by the Shawaneſe, only becauſe they were Virginians, at the ſame time permitting one Elliot to paſs, only as he was a Pennſylvanian. In the year 1771 twenty of my people were robbed by them, when they carried away 19 horſes, and as many hundred ſkins, with their guns, clothes, &c. which they diſpoſed of to one Callender and Spiers, and other Pennſylvania traders, in their towns. In the ſame year, on the waters of Kanhawa, in my government, they killed Thomas Mann, one of my people, and wounded his brother; the year following Adam Stroud, another of my people, his wife, and ſeven children, were moſt cruelly murdered on Elk waters; in the next year they killed Richard, another of my people, on the Kanhawa; a few moons after they killed Ruſſel, one of my people, and five white men and two negroes, in Cumberland Gap, and alſo carried their horſes and effects into their towns, where they were purchaſed by the Pennſylvania traders. All theſe, with many other murders, they have committed upon my people before a drop of Shawaneſe blood was ſpilt by them, and have continually perpetrated robberies upon my defenceleſs frontier inhabitants, which at length irritated them ſo far that they they began to retaliate. I have now ſtated the diſpute between them and us, and leave it to you to judge what they merit.——A STRING.

Brethren, You deſire me to liſten to my brethren, the Five Nations, the Mohawks, the Wyndotts, and alſo my brethren the Delawares: I do ſo with the utmoſt attention, and am well pleaſed to return you my thanks for the pains you have taken, and am extremely happy and exceeding deſirous that the eyes of the weſtern nations, and all others, may be continually fixed upon me, for then they will plainly ſee that my real intention and ſincere deſire is only to do juſtice to all parties. Brethren, I hope our pleaſure at meeting is mutual, and you may be aſſured, from my late proceedings, that my good will towards you is moſt ſincere, and I rejoice equally with you at the new life that your women and children have acquired by my arrival, and I moſt ſincerely wiſh that they may long continue in a full enjoyment of peace and happineſs, to which I will moſt chearfully contribute my utmoſt aſſiſtance.——A STRING.

Brethren, I am very glad to find that the chiefs of the different nations have a due and friendly regard to the friendſhip formerly ſubſiſting between our forefathers, which I ſhall be happy at all times to continue. I am glad to obſerve that few (if any) of the fooliſh people who have been the authors of the late troubles, were in any wiſe particularly connected with you; and I hope that our ancient friendſhip is too ſtrongly linked to be broke by a few banditti of a diſtant nation. I own I am very much rejoiced at my arrival here, as I hope it will be the means of adding freſh ſtrength to the ancient chain of friendſhip ſubſiſting between us, and particularly ſo, as I ſee your inclinations are to facilitate this good work. I acknowledge myſelf your elder brother, and ſhall upon every occaſion manifeſt my regard as ſuch towards you; and I do expect that you will continually look up to me as your elder brother, from whom you may be aſſured of the ſtrongeſt marks of brotherly kindneſs, either in peace or war. And as you may now be certain of protection from your elder brother, I flatter myſelf you will continue to tread the ancient path towards him here, when he will be anſwerable that the moſt ample juſtice ſhall be done you.——A BELT.

At a conferrence held with ſeveral of the Delaware and Mohawk chiefs.

Intelligence received from captain Pipe.

At my arrival at the lower Shawaneſe towns, I was told by the Corn Stalk that he was much rejoiced to hear from his brethren, the white people, in the ſpring, upon the firſt diſturbances; that he had, in conſequence thereof, ordered all his young people to remain quiet, and not to moleſt the traders, but to convey them ſafe to their grandfathers, the Delawares, where they would be ſafe. The Shawaneſe chiefs declared they were well pleaſed to hear from their brethren, the Engliſh, and that they had ſpoke to all their young people to remain quiet. Upon his arrival at the Standing Stone, he ſent word to the Shawaneſe to aſſemble their counſellors, but, as they were out a hunting, it could not be immediately effected. The principal warriors always liſtened to the chiefs, and had no hoſtile intentions. The miſchiefs which had been done were perpetrated by the fooliſh young people, but that now, as ſoon as they were aſſembled, they would be able to prevent any thing of that nature for the future. The Shawaneſe told me that a party of Twightwees, one of Taawas, and a party of Wyndots, were as far advanced, on their way to war againſt the white people, as their towns; but that they had adviſed them to return; that they expected the war, which threatened then, would be extinguiſhed, as they now endeavoured at peace.

Pluggy, a Mohawk, who was queſtioned whether he knew of theſe parties, ſaid that ſome hunters who were of the Wyndots and Taawas, came to the Shawaneſe towns to hear news, but were ſent back.

Speech of the Mohicons to the Shawaneſe.

Brethren, Formerly you came to us on the other ſide of the mountains, and told us we were your older brothers, deſiring us to come over and ſhew ourſelves to your grandfathers, the Delawares, that they might know our relationſhip: We did ſo, and as one people held faſt the ſame chain of friendſhip; but now we ſee you only holding by one hand, whilſt you keep a tomhawk in the other. We deſire you therefore to ſit down, and not be ſo haughty, but pity your women and children: We therefore take the tomhawk out of your hands, and put it into the hands of your grandfathers, the Delawares, who are good judges, and know how to diſpoſe of it.

The Shawaneſe anſwer.

Brethren, We are glad to hear what you have ſaid, and that you have taken the tomhawk out of our hands, and given it to our grandfathers, the Delawares; but, for our parts, we are not ſenſible that we have had the tomhawk in our hands. It is true ſome fooliſh young people may have found one, out of our ſight, hid in the graſs, and may have made uſe of it; but that tomhawk which we formerly held, has been long ſince buried, and we have not ſince raiſed it.

There was a great deal of conſultation amongſt the different nations while I was at their towns, but nothing particularly relative to what is now in queſtion.

Colonel Stephen demanded of captain Pipe how he was received by the Shawaneſe, who ſays, that he arrived there about noon, and after having cleared their eyes and opened their ears, in the common form, that they had a great dance, and afterwards came to him; and, upon hearing what he had to ſay, expreſſed their ſatisfaction by ſaying, they hoped their friendſhip was now renewed. Though he heard ſome of the young people expreſſing a threatening at the Delawares ſo much interfering in their quarrel with the white people; that if they had any thing to ſay, they wondered why the white people did not come themſelves to ſpeak.

The Delawares ſaid, that as the ſentiments of the Shawaneſe were now known, that if the governor had an inclination, they would join him in any thing he had to offer to them for the promotion of peace and the reſtoration of harmony to the country.

REPLY of the MOHAWKS, and DELAWARE CHIEFS, to his Lordſhip's anſwer: Preſent captain White Eyes, captain Pipe, captain Wingenum, Delawares; captain Pluggy, and Big Apple Tree, Mohawks. Captain White Eyes ſpoke in behalf of the Delawares.

BROTHER, Your brethren, here preſent, are very happy to have heard your good ſpeeches, and are glad to find that you acknowledge yourſelf their elder brother. We acquainted you that our ſincere deſire was, that the peace between us, and our brethren the Engliſh, ſhould be upon a laſting footing. We now are convinced that it will be upon a ſure and permanent foundation, as our children may have an opportunity of being inſtructed in the chriſtian religion. We ſhall acquaint all the tribes of Indians of what has here paſſed between us, and we are ſatisfied that it will be very ſatisfactory to them, to hear the good talk from our older brother. For my part, I can aſſure you, brother, that, for my tribe, I can anſwer, even for the fooliſh young people thereof, that they will not be the cauſe of any diſturbance in any manner whatever hereafter, either by theft or otherwiſe, or give cauſe of any trouble to your people. The chiefs of the other tribes of our nation will confirm what I have now ſaid as ſoon as they have an opportunity.---A STRING.

BROTHER, as your brethren the Shawaneſe, are deſirous to ſpeak to you by themſelves, I hope you will liſten to them. I will deſire them to ſpeak to you; and that you may there have an opportunity of ſpeaking together, I would be glad to acquaint them when they could ſee you, to enter into conference. I am much obliged to you for the promiſe you have given me that juſtice ſhall be done us in the trade here, and that proper perſons ſhall be appointed to ſee that we are fairly dealt with. I ſhall acquaint the young men with it, that they may come to trade in their uſual manner.

The BIG APPLE TREE Mohawk ſpoke.

BROTHER, this day it has pleaſed God that we ſhould meet together; we who are ſent on behalf of another nation. The Shawaneſe told me that they heard there was ſomething yet good remaining in the heart of the Big Knife. They deſired me to take their hearts into our hands, and ſpeak ſtrongly on their behalf to the Big Knife. I am glad the Shawaneſe, my younger brethren, have deſired me to undertake this buſineſs, if I can ſerve them; and I am equally rejoiced at the appearance thereof, from your good ſpeeches. You may be aſſured, that as they have delivered themſelves into our care, we ſhall do our endeavour to induce them to purſue proper meaſures to reſtore peace. You may be alſo aſſured that your brother, the chief of the Wyndots, will alſo aſſiſt me in taking care that our younger brothers, the Shawaneſe, act a prudent part. Whereſoever, brother, you build your council fire, to ſpeak to the Shawaneſe, you may be aſſured that we, the Mohawks, with our brethren the Wyndots, will come with them to ſpeak alſo, and that we hope peace then will be reſtored and eſtabliſhed on a permanent footing.--A STRING.

His LORDSHIP's anſwer.

BRETHREN,

I ſhall conſider of what you have ſaid, and will give you an anſwer this afternoon.

His lordſhip's ANSWER to their REPLY.

Brethren, I am glad to find that what I have ſaid in our late conferrence has been ſatisfactory to you; and you may be aſſured that whatever I have promiſed ſhall be confirmed, ſo that my actions ſhall convince you of the ſincerity of my heart. I am glad to find you have a deſire of inſtructing your children in the chriſtian religion, which will be the cauſe of peace remaining between us on a laſting footing, and of adding happineſs to your own nation.------A STRING.

Brethren, I have already informed you of the evil diſpoſition of the Shawaneſe towards us, but to convince you how ready the Big Knife is to do juſtice, at all times, even to their greateſt enemies. At the requeſt of my good brethren, the Six Nations, and you, the Delawares, I will be ready and willing to hear any good ſpeeches which the Shawaneſe may have to deliver to me, either at Whelin (where I ſoon purpoſe to be) or if they ſhould not meet me there, at the Little Kanhawa, or ſome where lower down the river.-----A STRING.

Brethren, the Mohawks, You will hear, by my ſpeech to my younger brethren, the Delawares, that I am prevailed upon to liſten to the Shawaneſe, notwithſtanding their bad behaviour towards my people; and as I am prevailed upon merely by the confidence I repoſe in the friendſhip of my brethren the Wyndots, and Five nations, I expect this will be looked upon as a ſtrong proof of my regard towards them. And as it is your wiſh, I will meet the Shawaneſe at one of the places mentioned in my anſwer to my younger brethren, the Delawares, provided they are led to the council fire by my brethren the Mohawks, the Wyndots, and the Delawares, as I ſhall be ſatisfied, that whatever they may then promiſe, you, my brethren, will ſee them ſtrictly adhere to.----A STRING.

The Delawares reply.

Brother, We are much rejoiced to hear what you have now ſaid, and believe it to be ſincere; and you may be ſatisfied that I, in behalf of my people, will endeavour to convince you that we are ſo. When the Delawares, the Six Nations, the Shawaneſe, and you, our elder brother, meet together, you will then ſee who are ſincere in their friendſhip: In a ſhort time it will be ſeen; for thoſe who are determined on good will not fail to meet you. I ſhall ſpeak to the Shawaneſe, and, if their intentions are equal to their profeſſions, they will ſee you; but, on behalf of my people, I promiſe to meet you. This is all I have to ſay at this time; but you may be certain that myſelf, captain Pipe, and captain Winginum, will wait on you.

We alſo learn, on the beſt authority, that his excellency intends to return to this city in time to meet the general aſſembly on the third day of next month, to which time they were prorogued by his excellency's laſt proclamation.

WILLIAMSBURG:
Printed by JOHN PINKNEY, for the benefit of CLEMENTINA RIND's children.

found with
Oct 13. 1774